

TUESDAY, JAN. 7.—Mr. WILLIAMS, of Tenn., from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the resolution relative to the Georgia Claims for military services rendered in 1793, 3, and 4, made a report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill appropriating \$129,375 66, in full discharge of the militia claims of Georgia.

THE CUMBERLAND ROAD BILL.

The engrossed bill making an appropriation for repairing the National Road from Cumberland to the Ohio river, was also read the third time, and the question whether it should pass, being about to be put.

Mr. MACON asked that the question should be decided by Yeas and Nays, which were ordered.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Virginia, then rose, and in an argument of about an hour, submitted his views of the expediency and unconstitutionality, not only of this bill, but also of the exercise by the General Government of the power to make internal improvements in all the States; of the impolicy and unconstitutionality of departing from the exercise of express and rightful powers, to exercise concurrent powers; the advantage and necessity of adhering to the true line of demarcation between the powers of the Federal and State Governments; his opinion as to the manner by which that line was to be ascertained, and where it exists, &c. &c.

Mr. TALBOT, of Kentucky, replied to Mr. TAYLOR, at considerable length—controversing and arguing against all his leading opinions; defending the constitutionality of the power to make, and the public advantages of internal improvements; urging the particular value and utility to the Union at large, of the Road in question, the necessity of preserving it, &c.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, followed on the same side. He urged particularly the breach of faith which, if the Cumberland Road were allowed to fall into decay, would ensue with the state of Maryland, which had given her consent to make the road through that state, and had subsequently taxed her citizens to make connecting roads. He also contended for the constitutionality and the expediency of internal improvements by the General Government, and replied to Mr. TAYLOR, on that point.

Mr. MACON merely remarked, in reference to an argument used in the debate, that, as this road was authorized originally to be made through the respective states, with their consent, there had not been, so far as the constitutional question went, any broad constitutional question settled by the making of the road.

Mr. VAN BUREN offered a few observations on an incidental point touched by Mr. TAYLOR; adding the opinion, that the large expenditure in making this road will have been worse than useless, if it were now suffered to go to decay, and his desire to see it preserved.

The question being then taken on the passage of the bill, it was carried by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Boardman, Brown, of Lou. Brown, of Ohio, D'Wolf, Dickinson, Edwards, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss. Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Louisiana, Knight, Lamm, Parrot, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, of Md. Stokes, Talbot, Taylor, of Indiana, Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Williams, of Miss. Williams, of Tennessee.—26.

NAYS.—Messrs. Chandler, Findlay, Gallard, Lloyd, of Mass. Lowrie, Macon, Smith, of S. C. Taylor, of Va.—9.

The bill was then ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence, and

The Senate adjourned.

SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.—The resolution offered by Mr. RODNEY, on Monday, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty to the public armed vessels and private armed vessels of the United States, for prisoners captured and the guns taken by them in any piratical vessel, was read for consideration, and agreed to.

DRAWBACK ON CORDAGE.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the bill to allow a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp—the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. CHANDLER, which provided that the hemp of which the cordage claiming drawback is manufactured, had been imported within one year preceding, &c.

The question was taken, by yeas and nays, on engrossing the bill and reading it a third time, and negatived, by the following vote—Yeas 16—Nays 24.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.—The Senate, according to the order of the day, took up the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. VAN BUREN moved, by way of amendment, a substitute for the bill, embracing several sections, and a variety of

provisions, and qualifications of the broad principle laid down in the original bill.—He followed his motion with some remarks explanatory of the amendment he offered, and the reasons why he deemed the bill inexpedient without his modifications.

Mr. MILLS, of Mass. also submitted briefly his objections to the bill as originally proposed, the reasons why he could not support it unless materially modified, and certain amendments which he should offer in addition to those already proposed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ky. replied to both the preceding gentlemen, and defended the bill against their objections.

The bill was then laid over until tomorrow, to give time to prepare the further amendments which had been suggested.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10.—Mr. TAYLOR, of Virginia, rose and asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States:

"The electors of President and Vice President shall meet on the — day of — next preceding the expiration of the time for which the existing President may have been appointed, vote for a President and Vice President, according to the constitution, and make two lists of all persons voted for, to be signed and certified by them; one to be delivered sealed to the President of the United States, within — days thereafter, to be opened and examined by him; and if it shall appear that no person has received the votes of a majority of the electors appointed, the President of the United States shall forthwith, by proclamation, and also by notification to the Executives of each state, publish the number of votes given to each person as President, whereupon the said electors shall again meet on the — day of — next succeeding their first meeting, and vote for one of the two persons as President, who shall have received, at their first meeting, the greatest number of votes for that office; or, if it should happen that more persons than two should have received the greatest number and also an equal number of votes, the said electors shall vote for one of them for President. The said electors shall transmit one of the lists to be made at their first meeting, and also that to be made at their second, should it take place, to be proceeded upon as the constitution has prescribed, except that the person having the greatest number of votes at the second meeting of the electors shall be the President. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest, and an equal number of votes at the second meeting of the said electors, the House of Representatives shall choose one of them for President in the mode prescribed by the Constitution.

The leave was granted, and the resolution was read and passed to a second reading.

The bill from the other House, to continue the present mode of supplying the army, was taken up in the committee of the whole.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, observed, that when the act first passed adopting the commissariat system, as it was an experiment in our military establishment, it was made temporary and limited to five years. If the system were to be continued, it was now necessary to legislate on it. He for one wished the system to be made permanent, as it had completely answered the expectations of its friends; but the House of Representatives had thought it best to limit it to five years longer, and he acquiesced in the limitation.

The bill was reported without amendment, and ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.—On motion of Mr. MORGAN, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the widowed mother of James Denney, late a gunner in the service of the United States, who was killed in the boat with Lieut. Allen, the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars a year, for five years.

Mr. INGHAM laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House a statement of the Custom House bonds outstanding on the 1st of December, 1822, and falling due within the year 1823, with the amount of duties chargeable upon the same, and the probable expense of collection; also, a statement of the amount of bonds outstanding on the 1st of January, 1821, and at the commencement of each quarter during that year, with the duties chargeable upon the same at the respective periods; also, the amount of revenue from customs which will probably accrue in the year 1823, and the portion thereof which will probably be received in the course of that year, stating the average amount which has been received on the customs accrued within each year, since 1816, inclusive; also, a statement of the whole amount of the unexpended balances of the sinking funds, distinguishing each year since 1817, and on what principle he distinguishes the balances that will accrue against that fund in 1823 and 1824 from those of preceding years, by which he proposes in his annual report of the 22d of December, 1822, to charge the estimated unexpended balances of 1823 and 1824 upon the revenues of 1825.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill "to incorporate the Naval Fraternal Association," when

Mr. McLANE, of Del. agreeably to the intimation he gave yesterday, delivered, at considerable length, his views in favor of the bill, and was succeeded by the following gentlemen:

Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. against the bill.

Mr. RUGGLES, after a few remarks, offered the following additional section as an amendment:

"And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed to have any further force, authority, or effect, out of the District of Columbia, than acts of incorporation granted by the Legislature of any one of the United States ought to have in any other of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to—58 to 53.

Mr. WOOD then spoke against it, followed by

Mr. HEMPHILL, likewise opposed to it. Mr. FULLER, in reply to its opponents.

The question recurring on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, the yeas and nays were taken as follows—yeas 69—nays 92.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.—Mr. CAMBRELENG rose and said, that, when the resolution relating to the case of Mrs. Denney, was yesterday adopted by the House, his colleague, (Mr. MORGAN) was not aware that he (Mr. C.) had then in his possession a petition and document upon that subject, which he had been prevented from presenting by a rule of the House—he would now ask leave to present it.

Leave being granted—

Mr. C. presented the petition of Penelope Denney. Mrs. Denney, he said, had a double claim on the liberality and justice of the nation: She was the widow of a revolutionary officer and the mother of James Denney, late a quarter gunner of the United States' schooner Alligator, who fell at the side of his gallant commander. Accompanying the petition was a certificate of Gen. Robt. Swartwout, stating that the deceased, during his life time, had appropriated the half of his pay to support his aged and destitute mother.—While the House were passing a bill for the relief of the mother and sister of his commander, it would not dishonor the memory of a brave man, if it should be accompanied by a bill for extending the same justice to the mother of an humble but gallant sailor.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE N. Y. MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

The Packet ship James Monroe, arrived below yesterday morning from Liverpool. She left that port on the 17th of November, but put into Milford Haven on the 25th, in consequence of violent westerly gales, and sailed thence on the 7th December.

Capt. Marshall has obligingly sent us up in a pilot boat (which brought up his letter bags,) London papers to the evening of the 5th of last month.

From the London Courier, Dec. 3.

A very speedy confirmation, indeed, has arrived of the important intelligence we announced yesterday—"That France had succeeded in enforcing the claim which she had urged from the commencement of the sitting of the Congress to the right of an armed intervention in the affairs of Spain." We announced at the same time, that some of the Ministers to the Congress, probably the Duke of Wellington and Viscount de Montmorency, had taken their departure. The Moniteur of Sunday last announces the return of M. de Montmorency on Saturday—the Duke of Wellington was to leave Verona on the 24th of last month—M. Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian Ambassador to France, was to arrive at Paris to day—the King of Prussia was to leave Verona on the 22d to return to his capital—and thus the main points which have occupied the attention of the Congress may be considered as having been decided.

From the Moniteur of Sunday last.

His Excellency Viscount Montmorency arrived here yesterday, on his return from the Congress of Verona, and had an interview with the King.

"After such contradictory rumors as have been current on the state of our relations with Spain—after the discussions which have taken place on this inexhaustible subject during the conferences at Verona—after the indecision which so many opposite opinions must have every where produced, we shall find, perhaps, a sufficiently solid basis for new conjectures in the assurance that France has occupied at the Congress of Verona the place which belongs to her among the monarchies of Europe; and that the continental powers leave to her the end and termination of the affairs of Spain, with the intention of concurring with all their force in such plans of execution as France shall be in a situation to adopt.

"In taking this resolution, the high Continental Powers must have acted on an idea so simple and so just, that it will strike all reasonable persons: they must have confided for the decision of a question which interested them all, in that Power whose interest in this question was the most immediate. This mark of confidence, so important for France, she owes to her own wisdom, to the power she has recovered since ideas of order have triumphed over those dissensions and errors which have too long disturbed her: she owes it, above all, to the virtues of her King, to the measures which she has taken for placing the country in a suitable attitude to observe the serious events of the Peninsula; finally, she owes it to that

unanimity of wishes and sentiments by which a whole people have recently testified the confidence which it places in the government. Doubtless this important result must be to all the interests engaged in this question a pledge of security with respect to the ramifications which it may assume."

From the Paris papers, Dec. 2.

The Congress has changed its place; it is no longer at Verona. According to an article in the Moniteur of yesterday, it will be for Spain at Paris—for Italy at Vienna—and for the East wherever the Emperor Alexander may happen to be. A new political system is to take the place of the old. Instead of admitting into Europe only one single interest (that of the Holy Alliance) the new system of policy reduces every thing to the particular interests of each separate State.

We remark, however, that the Moniteur seems indirectly to exclude England from that honorable union which has placed in the hands of the French Government the balance on which, relative to Spain, the body of the European Cabinets ought to rest. Will that Power consent to be thus disregarded? But if England does not consent to the intervention, will it preserve at least neutrality? The Moniteur has not released us from this difficulty.

Be this as it may, it necessarily results from the article in the Moniteur, that France, in the name of the high Continental Powers of Europe, is going to enter into new negotiations with Spain.

We know not whether France ought on this account to congratulate herself on the triumph of her diplomats. We also do not know whether our merchants ought to rejoice at that triumph. At present, from the mere fear of war, it is difficult to insure at London the return of a French ship from India at 50 per cent. What will the insurance be if war break out?

But it is not yet decided. It is at Paris the question is now to be agitated, since it has not been decided at Verona. The speedy arrival of the Duke of Wellington and the Russian Ambassador is announced, who may be regarded as the representatives of peace and war. If they have anything to say to our Government, it will no longer be in the general interest of the Holy Alliance, but in the particular interest of their Cabinets. Such is the new diplomatic jurisprudence established at Laybach, and confirmed at Verona. The Holy Alliance is nothing, the vicinage is every thing. It is in virtue of this right that Austria invaded Naples, that France wishes to invade Spain, that Russia will, without doubt, invade the East. If we do not deceive ourselves, this was the law of nations before there was any Holy Alliance, and the Holy Alliance was only created to make this law of the nations disappear.

[Extract of a private letter.]

VERONA, NOV. 21.—The principal, and perhaps, in reality, the only object for which the Congress was assembled at Verona, was the political situation of the Spanish and Portuguese Monarchies.—The conferences and deliberation upon that point are terminated. With the exception of the Sovereigns and Ministers who have taken a share in them, there is nobody who is positively acquainted with their result.

There have been four or five sittings of Congress specially devoted to the affairs of Spain. The Duke of Wellington has, on each occasion, declared in a formal manner, his hostility to every species of armed intervention; and in so doing has been supported by Austria and Prussia. Russia has appeared to incline to the opposite side, but without urging her opinion with much weight. The French diplomatists were busily employed in pointing out the danger to which their country would be exposed, were royal authority to be left as feeble as the constitution of the Cortes had made it.

At the last sitting, it is said the French diplomatists endeavored to destroy the arguments against a rupture with Spain, and have succeeded in obtaining this decision in their favor—that every power having the indisputable right to make war against the other, when it thinks that it has just and imperative reasons for so doing, France may employ that right against Spain, if she thinks proper, but that in such case the other Powers should be bound in honor to remain neutral.

It is added, that, after this decision of Congress, the Emperor of Austria, and even the Emperor of Russia, as well as a majority of the Ministers, particularly the Duke of Wellington, have, in a friendly manner, advised the Ministers of France not to undertake this war, or at least, reflect on it well and maturely beforehand, as it might place in danger the repose of Europe; an event of which it is not difficult to foresee the melancholy consequences.

For some days past there has arrived here positive intelligence that many foreign merchants have demanded letters of marque from the Spanish Government, for the purpose of arming privateers in case a war should take place between France and Spain; and that a great quantity of these letters of marque have already been transmitted to different Spanish Courts, particularly those resident in England, in order that they may be deliv-

ered to the privateers at the very moment that they may receive official knowledge of the declaration of war.

There are other subjects to be acted upon; it is said that the conduct of the Cortes has been severely characterized by the Congress, and even by the Duke of Wellington himself; that the Emperor Alexander has shown great indignation at it; that his Imperial Majesty has no longer any hope of an accommodation; and that he only waits for the arrival of the Count de Lutzw, to declare his definitive determination respecting Turkey. The envoys from the Greek government have not been officially admitted to the presence of the Sovereigns.

With regard to Naples and Piedmont, the report is very general that the sovereigns of these two countries and their ministers have used every exertion to get the Austrian troops withdrawn from them, but that Austria has thrown great obstacles in the way of their demands, which found only a very feeble support in one of the principal members of the Congress. People are in consequence convinced that the two extremities of Italy will still for a longer time be occupied by Germans. It is believed that the principal reason urged by Austria was the situation of the Spanish Peninsula.

Extract of a letter to the London Courier.

PARIS, DEC. 2.

"Despatches were sent off this afternoon to Spain. The question of a declaration of war, will, in all probability, depend upon the answer to these despatches. The decision of the Congress was sent off to Madrid from Verona, and the despatches now spoken of, are supposed to contain a statement of the views of France, and a requisition to do certain acts, on the refusal to comply with which requisition, a war is threatened.

"The late accounts from Madrid by no means lead to the expectation, that the present government of Spain will be willing to make any concessions for the sake of preserving peace. The last advices from Madrid are only eight days old, and by them we find that 'the Cortes was adopting very active and vigorous measures to raise a large military force.' The conduct of France was freely spoken of, and loudly condemned, in a recent debate, when it was again required, that France should give a clear and categorical answer to the question, as to her intention in bringing so large an army on the frontiers. It seems that this demand was answered by a statement on the part of the Spanish ministry, that negotiations were pending on the subject. It was declared in this decision, according to a private letter, that but for the aid of France in money, arms, and protection, the rebellion in the north-east would have been terminated long since.

The above is the substance of the intelligence received at London, where it produced an unusual sensation. Cabinet councils were frequently held, and the stocks had fallen to 79½. The French stocks had fallen to 86, 80. The Courier of the 4th remarks that "war must take place between France and Spain, unless one of two things happen, which we have not, at present, the least right to expect—1st, that the Cortes will abandon their constitution, and consent to model one on the views and principles of the continental powers; or, 2dly, that France has persisted with such constancy and determination in getting her claim of a right to an armed intervention with the affairs of Spain acknowledged, without having the intention of exercising it. What a ridiculous figure would she cut in the eyes of European powers—particularly in those of Spain! They would argue in this way—"The Holy Alliance think to intimidate us by threats, but dare not carry them into execution." Why, in that case, infinitely more injury than benefit would be done to the cause of legitimacy, and it would have been better that the claim of right had never been enforced, but that Spain had been left unnoticed and untouched, to all the mischief of revolutionary warfare.

Upon these grounds, which appear to us perfectly plain and natural, we cannot but be of opinion, that war will take place. And, as far as we are able to ascertain, both parties have for some time been making preparations for such an event. Nor has France been backward on her part. She has been gradually increasing her army on the Spanish frontiers; and we see, by a decree in the Moniteur of Sunday, that she has ordered 40,000 men of the class of 1822 to be called out.

With respect to the reports in the French papers, of a commercial treaty between England and Spain, we can say, that no such treaty has been made—though it is understood that in two or three sittings of the Cortes about the 20th of last month, authority was demanded by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to negotiate not only a commercial treaty, but a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with this country. Whatever foundation there may be for the report of such a demand having been made, we may safely take, upon ourselves to assert, that next to the wish that Europe should remain at peace, is the determination of our government to be strictly neutral in the war that appears to be impending. Of course such a determination will be totally incompatible with the policy of entering into an

offensive and defensive alliance with Spain.

The French paper received to day are full of remarks upon the above important article from the *Moniteur*, but they throw no new light on the subject.

Intelligence from Madrid seems to shew that the Cortes anticipate the decision of the Congress—and it does not appear that they have any intention of changing their present constitution. The success of the constitutionalists is confirmed; but this very circumstance may accelerate the execution of the plans of the French government, in furtherance of the discretionary powers conceded to her by the Congress.

We can imagine but one object which France can have—that of sustaining the royalists of Spain in their efforts to make the government of their country a constitutional monarchy. If the royalists were themselves in a condition to bring about this object, it might be sufficient for France to manifest its friendly disposition, and to remain a neutral, but prepared, spectator of the struggle. When, however, it is clear that the king's friends are not in a condition to make his cause triumphant—but, on the contrary, that they are sustaining disasters and reverses, the moment of interposition cannot be delayed without the certainty, that every hour it is protracted, will only multiply difficulties and accumulate dangers. Promptitude and decision will of themselves accomplish half what there is to do, with a proportionate diminution of the evils attendant upon a state of war. We do think, therefore, that the advance of Mina, and the retreat of the army of Faith, are two circumstances decisively calculated to "cut short all intermission," and to force upon the French government the necessity of immediate action.

On the arrival of Montmorency at Paris, from Verona, he was immediately created a Duke.

It was reported that the Spanish minister at Paris, left that place on the 31st Dec. on his return to Spain.

Portsmouth, Eng. Dec. 3.—Active exertions are making to man the squadron under Com. Owen, for a special service—to include the Gloucester 74, Tribune 42, Paxton 46, Forte, the Valorous 26, the Belette 17, and the Helicon 17.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Nov. 16th.

"Our cotton market has been very dull this week, the sales amounting only to 3460 bags, in many cases at a trifling reduction. At a small public sale yesterday a few lots of Orleans and Tennessee were sold at a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb."

Nov. 30.—The demand for cotton has again been very limited, the sales amounting to only about 4650 bags. The market is heavy, and prices of Brazil are again $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb. lower, but in American descriptions, there is little or no alteration. The arrivals amount to 2218 bags.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1823.

English papers, received by a late arrival at Charleston, announce the death of the Hon. WILLIAM LOWMEYER, who died shortly after leaving Philadelphia, on a voyage to Europe, for the recovery of his health. As a politician, as a statesman, as a patriot, as an upright, honest, and truly amiable man, he held a rank inferior to none. South-Carolina mourns the loss of one of her brightest ornaments; his country, one of her noblest, worthiest sons,—by whose devotion to her interests, and exertions in her cause, he contracted the fatal disease, which has removed him from the theatre of his usefulness and glory here, to a world where virtue and worth like his, will meet with a bright reward.

PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.

On our first page we have given the acts passed at the late session of our General Assembly, for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.—This liberality of the legislature is truly commendable; and we trust the benefits resulting from it will be so conspicuous and satisfactory, as to justify a future legislature in continuing the appropriations to a much longer period than the act at present authorizes. In fact, the short period to which the act is limited, is by no means sufficient to judge of its effects. The benefits of every system must be learned from experience; and considering the low state of agriculture among us, the prejudices which will have to be encountered, arising either from ignorance or a blind partiality to existing modes of culture, whose only recommendation, in many instances, is their antiquity; it cannot rationally be expected, that within the narrow space of two years any very astonishing results will be perceptible. Yet still, we have no doubt, enough may be accomplished to demonstrate the propriety of the existing appropriations, and the im-

possibility of continuing them beyond the time specified in the act.

But one thing is certain: If farmers, if public spirited and enlightened individuals do not take up the subject of Agricultural Improvement in earnest, the munificence of the legislature will be wasted. Stimulus is not wanting; for interest is now combined, not simply with exertion, but with patriotism; and the one will suffer by a deficiency in the other. Interest, indeed, has long been pointing out to farmers the necessity, as well as advantage, of an improved system of culture; but somehow or other they either did not or would not perceive it: it now presents itself in a shape somewhat more tangible, which, if they cannot see, they may feel.

ADAMS AND SMYTH.

Gen. Smyth has come out in the *Intelligencer* of the 11th instant, with a reply to Mr. Adams, in which he labors as hard as ever, to prove that the Secretary is "no statesman," and that the "pernicious passions warp his judgment;" his labors, however, in our opinion, are thus far in vain. He has shown, that Mr. Adams once held, and perhaps now entertains, political opinions opposite to his own; but it does not thence follow, because his sentiments have differed, or may now differ, from Gen. Smyth's, that he is "no statesman," &c. But Mr. Adams does not attempt to defend himself against the charge of being "no statesman;" but to remove the imputations which General Smyth had cast upon the motives of his conduct during his political course as a Senator of the United States; and so far, we think, he has succeeded.

Mr. Adams, no doubt, has held erroneous opinions, as well as others; but if, in general, he have deserved well of his country, we think it something worse than ungenerous to endeavor "to filch from him his good name," honestly acquired by a faithful and able discharge of the various public trusts confided to him. We are not advocating Mr. Adams' claims to the Presidency: but we do not think it necessary, even could we persuade ourselves that it were right, to detract from the real merits of every individual whose interests may clash with ours, or who may stand in the way of the promotion of a favorite candidate. We like to see something like justice, even in the treatment of an enemy. If Mr. Adams, therefore, have merits, as few will deny; if he have acquired himself a character, and gained an honest fame, by his talents, and faithfulness in the discharge of his public duties; let him enjoy them: it is robbery to wrest them from him; it is base to attempt it. Mr. Adams does not stand in our way; and should he, we would not do an act of injustice to remove him out of it.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From Washington City, communicated for publication in the *Western Carolinian*.

..... If you continue to read the newspapers with attention, (as I expect you do,) you must have observed that there is less stir in Congress this session, than there was at the last, by those upstart worthies who leaped the *Radicals*. The truth is, the poor *Radicals* are rapidly sinking into the shades of obscurity "from whence they sprang"—not, however, exactly "unwept, unhonored, and unsung;" but accompanied by the hisses of public contempt and indignation. When the party itself is thus going down, it will hardly be supposed that their *Magnus Apollo* can be gaining ground. No: so far as circumstances indicate, the like fate awaits both the parent and offspring.

The message of the President, with the accompanying documents, has played the devil with the hopes of the new party. These papers most fully show, that all their clamour about *extravagance and corruption*, is worse than groundless; and that our government was never before conducted with as much true economy as during the present administration. If you have not read those documents, do let me prevail on you to give them an attentive perusal. You will be astonished and delighted at the order and system that have been introduced into the various branches of the War Department since Mr. Calhoun has had it in charge. He has completely put chaos to rights, and brought into operation a system of disbursement and accountability that will annually save millions to the nation.

..... You ask, what is the talk about the Presidential Election? I answer, a great deal. There is a hopeful crop of candidates for that post. North, South, East, and West, are holding out pretensions; and if we judge from what we hear and see here, the members of Congress would willingly relieve the people from the trouble of making a selection, and choose for them: but after seeing how things are managed in this famous city, I am well satisfied that the

people are more competent to make a judicious selection than the *honorable* members.

As to the intriguing of the candidates, Mr. Adams has but an indifferent turn that way, and is very awkward at it; some of his friends, however, know how to juggle for him; Mr. Calhoun will not condescend to the low tricks of the game; so that Mr. Crawford has the most of the play in his own hands, and, from all accounts, he is a great hand at intrigue. The *Radicals*, of course, will support him, to a man; but poor fellows, they injure more than they benefit their friend. I have not room in this letter to detail to you all the speculations on the subject of this contest; after my return from Philadelphia I will write you more fully, and try to answer all your inquiries.

P. S. As to your members, I only know four or five of them,—your immediate representative, Mr. C—, I don't know even by sight. I will endeavor to find out their course on the Presidential question, and let you know.

Yours sincerely,

The following verses were handed to us a few days since by a friend in this place: they are from the pen of A. M. Esq. a member of the last General Assembly from Brunswick county. We thus unceremoniously give the initials of the author, because we think he need not be ashamed of his offspring, particularly, when it is known that they are the unpremeditated effusion of an evening's stroll on the banks of the Eno. The lines, we think, indicate a rich vein of poetic fancy, and the possession of a chaste taste, the cultivation of which we would recommend to Mr. M. had we the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him.

Description of a Summer's Evening.

How hush'd the busy hum of day,
How mildly spreads the parting ray
Its yellow light,
O'er yonder cloudless western sky,
While dusky night
Mounts up the liquid arch on high
With rapid flight.
The blue edg'd sketch which opening morn
Threw round the widely spreading lawn,
Mists on the view;
And faintly streams yon curling smoke,
Mid falling dew,
Towards where first morn exulting broke,
And darkness flew.
The rush of Eno's rocky stream,
The cow boy's rustic song and scream
Break on the ear,
And deep within the dark'ning dale
Pale sparks appear,
Which flitting fire-flies unveil
As night draws near.
Still is the grove, and hush the nest,
Warm'd by the mother's wing to rest,
The tender brood
Forget their yellow mouths to spread
And cry for food,
Till morning streaks the east with red,
And wakes the wood.
Soon to the poplar's towering height,
Yon watchful crow will wing his flight,
And perch on high,
To hail, fresh morn, thy early blush,
With joyous cry,
And wake the minstrel, lark and thrush,
To melody.

From the New-York American.

The *Radicals*.—It is remarked in the *Franklin Gazette*, as somewhat singular, that the advocates for the settlement at Columbia river are the most strenuous supporters of our military establishment, and we may add, are moreover the most radical economists of Congress. There is, in truth, no more ridiculous inconsistency, and none more clearly proving the folly or imprudence of our modern reformers, than that they should, at one and the same time, recommend the safe-keeping of our treasure to pay the public debt in 1825, and the establishment at the same time of a colony, 5000 miles distant by the nearest route; and which, if meant as a protection to our merchant vessels or a harbor for our cruisers, as a bar to the encroachment of the Russians upon our possessions in the moon, or a means of overawing and keeping in subjection the savages who surround it, will require half of our little army, and the whole of our surplus revenue to put it in a condition to defend itself, or afford protection to our navy in the Pacific. If it be expedient to occupy the mouth of the Columbia river at present, why not simply authorize the President to send a small military force, which would be sufficient to take and hold possession, until an increase of population and the ascertained importance of the station called for a systematized government. In what should a post on the Pacific differ from one on the Missouri? The Council Bluffs have no governor or secretary; and why should both, with salaries amounting to 5000 dollars, be thought necessary for the Columbian establishment? Is it to provide places for radicals? For certainly none but the radicals would consent to become such governors of "Barataria," sovereigns without subjects, unless we consider savages as wild and uninformed as themselves; or is it in contemplation to add more western votes to the union, and pave the way for members from the Pacific, whose travelling expenses, when a turnpike is

made over the Rocky Mountains, and camels are domesticated on the plains of the Missouri, will, at the usual daily pay for twenty miles, amount to about 4000 dollars, unless they prefer a circumnavigation equal to that of the globe, by taking passage round Cape Horn to the seat of government? Whichever of these two objects be in contemplation of Congress, in favoring the wise project before them, they deserve credit for the vigilance with which they have guarded the rights of citizens in the new territory, where it is provided that no one under twenty-one shall serve as a juror; altho' unless the natives are summoned, a panel of freeholders is not likely to be collected in that region for at least the next ten years. This is legislating in anticipation, and taking trouble off the shoulders of their successors, for which, if we did not pay for it ourselves, we might be willing to indulge our representatives for the good of posterity. As it is, we should prefer a little present good, and would rather have a bankrupt law or a suitable encouragement to the domestic manufactures of the country, than any regulation which is to secure the rights of the inhabitants, in possession of the state of Oregon.

EARTHQUAKE.

The *Montreal Courier* says, a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at the Isle aux Noix, on the morning of 21st December, and was felt at a distance of 9 miles in circumference. Its duration was about 4 or 5 seconds; commencing with a rumbling noise, and ending like the firing of cannon.

Late accounts from the Pacific, received in this city last evening, via Panama and Chagres, announce that flour had risen to one hundred and ten dollars per barrel at Guayaquil.—*Balt. American*.

Disgraceful Bigotry of the Bourbons.—A grand religious ceremony was performed at the royal monastery of the Temple, of which her highness the Princess Louisa Adelaide de Bourbon is the prioress. The object of the ceremony was the baptism of four great bells, which are to be placed in the belfry of the monastery. They were blessed in the choir of the convent, by the Archbishop of Paris. The godfather and godmother, the King and Madame the Duchess of Angouleme, were represented by the Duke of Duras, first Gentleman to his Majesty, and the Duchess of Damas, lady of honor to Madame. The first bell was named Louise Marie Benoit—the second, Stanislas Theres—the third, Xavier Antoine—the fourth, Charles Eliza-beth.—*French papers*.

This fudge is what the *Ultras* of France will, no doubt, call, "the revival of religion." Men of common sense can regard it only as an insult to the age, and a gross offence to the Deity.—The legitimate Louis the 18th. "the father of his people," and the godfather of a ton of bell metal!—*Huzza!*—*Liverpool Mercury*.

DIED.
At his seat near Salisbury, on Monday, the 20th instant, FRANCIS LOCKE, Esq. aged 54 years. The important public trusts confided to him at various times, during a long life, sufficiently test the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens; and no man, perhaps, enjoyed a greater popularity, and more deservedly, than he. At the time of his death, he was President of the Branch of the State Bank in this place, to which office he was appointed in the place of the late Archibald Henderson, Esq.

In Elbert County, Georgia, on the 18th inst. Captain James Jack, in the 84th year of his age. He was born in the State of Pennsylvania, from whence he removed to North-Carolina, and settled in the little town of Charlotte, where he remained till the end of the Revolutionary War, in which he took a decided and active part from the commencement to the close; after which he removed to Georgia with his family, whom he supported by the sweat of his brow. He spent the prime of life and his little all in the glorious struggle for independence, and enjoyed it with a heart warmed with gratitude to the God of Battles. In the spring of seventy-five he was the bearer of the *Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence* to Congress. His claims on the State of North-Carolina for revolutionary services and expenditures, were audited by Col. Matthew Locke, and amounted to seven thousand six hundred and forty-six pounds that currency. Those papers being of little value at that time, he left his in the hands of a friend, who, dying some years after, the claim to him was lost. It fell, possibly, into the hands of some speculator, who may now be faring sumptuously on the fruits of his toil—but wealth had no charms for him; he looked for a "House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens, whose maker and builder is God." He has left a widow, two sons, (his eldest, Col. Patrick Jack of the U. S. Army, in her late contest with Britain, having died about two years past), a daughter, besides a numerous offspring of grand children and great grand children. Some few of his old comrades who bore the burden and the heat of the day are still living—should this notice catch the eye of any of them, it may draw forth a sigh or elicit a tear to the memory of their friend, more to be valued than a marble monument.—*Nat. Intel.*

Runaway Negroes.

COMMITTED to the jail in Salisbury, on the 14th inst. a negro man and his wife. The fellow's name is JO; he is about 33 years old, was raised and formerly owned by Mrs. Kelly, near this place; says his last master's name is John James Dixon, who lives near Murfreesboro' in Rutherford county, Tennessee. *Anica*, or *Anna*, as she calls herself, the wife of the above negro fellow, says her master's name is John Thompson, who also lives near Murfreesboro', Tennessee. The owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take these negroes away, or they will be sold according to law, for jail fees. SAM'L JONES, Sheriff. Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 27, 1823. 3wt40

Doct. Long.

INFORMS the public, that he has removed from his former residence, and now occupies the buildings on Main-street, in Salisbury, immediately opposite the Bank; where he has on hand a large supply of Medicines, and is ready to attend upon all applications, in the different branches of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery. 4wt41

Dr. Stewart Bosworth.

HAVING purchased Doct. Beckwith's Medical Establishment, as settled himself in Salisbury, and offers his services, in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of this place and its vicinity. His shop is one door east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern, on Main-street. Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1823.—38ft

Notice.

THE subscriber being about to remove to Raleigh, requests those who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.—Those who have claims will please to present them. JOHN BECKWITH. Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1823.—38

NOTICE.

FOREWARN all persons from trading for a note, given by me in April last, to George Greenway, of the state of Tennessee, for sixty dollars, due on the 25th of December, 1822: which I am determined not to pay, as it was obtained for unsound property. DAVID REED. January 17, 1823.—3wt40

CHERAW.

TRAMPLET & CHAPMAN have just received, per the Steam-Boat *Pelee* and *Maid of Orleans*, the articles as under, which they will sell low for CASH or BARTER, at their store in Market-street.

2500 bushels Salt,
15,000 lbs. Sugars
5000 lbs. Coffee
5 hds. Molasses
20 casks Cheese
30 kegs Nails
25 bbls. Mackerel
20 bbls. Northern Rum
2 puncheons Jamaica do.
20 ps. Cotton Bagging
1 cask Spanish Indigo
Cases of Wool Hats
250 pair men's coarse shoes;
Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, and Glass Ware. Cash given for Cotton, Tallow, Bees-Wax, and Flax-seed. Cheraw, January 1, 1823.—6t42

Laffan & Cromwell,

CHERAW, S. C.
OFFER for sale, at their store in Front-street, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, &c. wholesale or retail, for cash, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers; who are solicited to call and judge for themselves. The highest market price paid for Cotton and every species of country produce. Cheraw, January 1, 1823.—6t42

Negroes for Sale.

ON Thursday, the 13th of February next, will be sold, at the residence of the subscriber, 10 miles west of Salisbury, on the Sher-rill's Ford road, nineteen NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Also, several horses, &c. &c. and about 40,000 lbs. cotton in the seed. Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchasers securing payment by bond, with approved security, before the property is altered. ALLMAND HALL. Rowan County, Jan. 14, 1823.—5wt41

Wagon for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a new Wagon, with a full set of gears for four horses. Also, the wood works of two wagons. All of which he will sell low for cash, or corn. JOHN BEARD, sen. Jan. 18, 1823.—4wt40

Blue Dyeing.

THE subscriber informs the public, that the DYEING of BLUE will be carried on at his house, the present season, by Mrs. Elizabeth Dickey, at 123 cents cheaper in the pound, than it has ever been done for in this part of the country. The price for the best quality, will be 62½ cents per pound; for the second quality, 30 cents. Persons at a distance, by sending their yarn, by post or otherwise, specifying the quality of the dye, may depend upon having their work done as faithfully, and with as good and permanent colors, as if they themselves were present; and when finished, will be returned to them, by such conveyance as they may direct, on settling the charges for dyeing. JOHN FULTON. Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1823.—3t39

Physic and Surgery.

THE citizens of Rowan, and the adjacent counties, are respectfully informed, that Drs. Schools & M'Affee have united themselves in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY. Mocksville, Jan. 7, 1823.—3wt38

P. S. Dr. Schools begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that applicants for advice will seldom meet with disappointment; as Dr. M'Affee, or himself, will generally be found at their office some part of the day.

M'iver's Register.

A FEW copies of the Rev. C. M'iver's North-Carolina Register and United States' Calendar, for 1823, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian.—price 40 cents.

Five Coppers Reward.

RAN away from me, lately, Lewis Womack, an apprentice to the shoemaking. He is 16 or 17 years old, and has a sheepskin, sneaking appearance. All persons are forbidden either to trust him on my account, or to employ him on his own account, at their peril. JOHN KINDER. Salisbury, Jan. 20, 1823.—3wt39

Military Executions.

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved force, are kept for sale at the *Carolinian's* Office.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires.....



FROM THE NORTHERN WHIG.

TO

Fair Hymen is entreating,
Now in thy maiden prime,
And beauty fast is fleeting
Before the touch of time.
There's bliss for thee when wedded,
There's bliss for thee in store,
(And fairest hands shall shed it),
Unknown to thee before.

Then seize the boon that's offered
Unmix'd with pain or grief;
And take the bliss that's proffered,
For time's a callous thief,
Who views thy gems departing
In silence quick away,
Without remorse for starting
The besom of decay.

Thy virtue is the purest
Of all thy beauties bright,
Then strive to make it surest
Ere winter's freezing blight
Shall dim the stars that grace it;
While slander has an art
Foul envy will embrace it,
To cheer its gangrene heart.

ALLEN-A-DALE.

MAN—FROM PINDER.

Alas how transient is the vernal hour,
When mortal bliss expands its tender flow'r,
Scarce open to the light its glory flies,
It trembles on the stalk, fades, droops and dies!

Poor fragile being of a sunny day!
What shall I say thou art?—a breath?—a span?
Still, still too much!—a fleeting shadow?—nay,
Dream of a fleeting shadow:—Such is man.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM SOUTHEY'S OMNIA.

LABRADOR.

The following narrative is from the periodical account of the Moravian missions. It contains some of the most impressive descriptions I ever remember to have read.

Brother Samuel Leibsich (now a member of the elders' conference of the unity) being at that time entrusted with the general care of the brethren's missions on the coast of Labrador, the duties of his office required a visit to Okkak, the most northern of our settlements, and about one hundred and fifty English miles distant from Nain, the place where he resided. Brother William Turner being appointed to accompany him, they left Nain in March the 11th, 1782, early in the morning, with very clear weather, the stars shining with uncommon lustre. The sledge was driven by the baptised Esquimaux Mark, and another sledge with Esquimaux joined company.

An Esquimaux sledge is drawn by a species of dogs, not unlike a wolf in shape. Like them they never bark, but howl disagreeably. They are kept by the Esquimaux in greater or larger packs or teams in proportion to the affluence of the master. They quietly submit to be harnessed for their work, and are treated with little mercy by the heathen Esquimaux, who make them do hard duty for the small quantity of food they allow them. This consists chiefly in offal, old skins, entrails, such parts of whale flesh as are unfit for other use, rotten whale-fins, &c. and if they are not provided with this kind of dog's meat, they leave them to go and seek dead fish or muscles on the beach.

When pinched with hunger they will swallow almost any thing, and on a journey it is necessary to secure the harness within the snow house over night, lest by devouring it, they should render it impossible to proceed in the morning. When the travellers arrive at their night quarters, and the dogs are unharnessed, they are left to burrow in the snow, where they please, and in the morning are sure to come at their driver's call, when they receive some food. Their strength and speed, even with a hungry stomach, is astonishing. In fastening them to the sledge, care is taken not to let them go abreast. They are tied by separate thongs, of unequal lengths, to an horizontal bar on the fore-part of the sledge; an old knowing one leads the way, running ten or twenty paces ahead, directed by

the driver's whip, which is of great length, and can be well managed only by an Esquimaux. The other dogs follow like a flock of sheep. If one of them receives a lash, he generally bites his neighbor, and the bite goes round.

To return to our travellers: the two sledges contained five men, one woman and a child. All were in good spirits, and appearances being much in their favor, they hoped to reach Okkak in safety in two or three days. The track over the frozen sea was in the best possible order, and they went with ease at the rate of six or seven miles an hour. After they had passed the Islands in the bay of Nain, they kept at a considerable distance from the coast, both to gain the smoothest part of the ice, and to weather the high rocky promontory of Kiglapet. About eight o'clock they met a sledge with Esquimaux turning in from the sea. After the usual salutation, the Esquimaux alighting, held some conversation, as is their usual practice, the result of which was, that some hints were thrown out by the strange Esquimaux, that it might be better to return. However, as the missionaries saw no reason whatever for it, and only suspected that the Esquimaux wished to enjoy the company of their friends a little longer, they proceeded. After some time, their own Esquimaux hinted that there was a ground swell under the ice. It was hardly perceptible, except on lying down and applying the ear close to the ice, when a hollow disagreeable grating and roaring noise was heard, as if ascending from the abyss. The weather remained clear except towards the east, where a bank of white clouds appeared, interspersed with some dark streaks. But the wind being strong from the north west, nothing less than a sudden change of weather was expected. The sun had now reached its height, and there was as yet little or no alteration in the appearance of the sky. But the motion of the sea under the ice had grown more perceptible, so as rather to alarm the travellers; and they began to think it prudent to keep closer to the shore. The ice had cracks and large fissures in many places, some of which formed chasms of one or two feet wide, but as they are not uncommon even in its best state, and the dogs easily leap over them, they are only terrible to new comers.

As soon as the sun declined towards the west, the wind increased and rose to a storm, the bank of clouds from the east began to ascend, and the dark streaks to put themselves in motion against the wind. The snow was violently driven about by partial whirlwinds, both on the ice, and from off the peaks of the high mountains, and filled the air. At the same time the ground swell had increased so much, that its effect upon the ice became very extraordinary and alarming. The sledges, instead of gliding along smoothly upon an even surface, sometimes ran with violence after the dogs, and shortly after seemed with difficulty to ascend the rising hill, for the elasticity of so vast a body of ice, of many leagues square, supported by a troubled sea, though in some places 3 or 4 yards in thickness, would, in some degree, occasion an undulatory motion not unlike that of a sheet of paper accommodating itself to the surface of a rippling stream. Noises were now likewise distinctly heard in many directions, like the report of a cannon, owing to the bursting of the ice at some distance.

The Esquimaux therefore drove with all haste towards the shore, intending to take up their night quarters on the south side of the Nivak. But as it plainly appeared that the ice would break and disperse in the open sea, Mark advised to push forward to the north of the Nivak, from whence he hoped the track to Okkak might still remain entire. To this proposal the company agreed, but when the sledges approached the coast, the prospect before them was truly terrific. The ice broken loose from the rocks was forced up and down, grinding and breaking into a thousand pieces against the precipices, with a tremendous noise, which, added to the raging of the wind, and the snow driving about in the air, deprived the travellers almost of the power of hearing and seeing any thing distinctly.

To make the land at any risk, was now the only hope left; but it was with the utmost difficulty the frightened dogs could be forced forward, the whole body of ice sinking frequently below the surface of the rocks, then

rising above it. As the only moment to land was that when it gained the level of the coast, the attempt was extremely nice and hazardous.—However, by God's mercy it succeeded; both sledges gained the shore, and were drawn up the beach with much difficulty.

The travellers had hardly time to reflect with gratitude to God on their safety, when that part of the ice from which they had just made good their landing burst asunder, and the water forcing itself from below, covered and precipitated it into the sea. In an instant, as if by a signal given, the whole mass of ice, extending for several miles from the coast, as far as the eye could reach, began to burst, and be overwhelmed by the immense waves. The sight was tremendous and awfully grand; the large fields of ice, raising themselves out of the water, striking against each other, and plunging into the deep with violence not to be described, and a noise like the discharge of innumerable batteries of heavy guns. The darkness of the night, the roaring of the wind and sea, and the dashing of the waves and ice against the rocks, filled the travellers with sensations of awe and horror, so as almost to deprive them of the power of utterance. They stood overwhelmed with astonishment at their miraculous escape, and even the heathen Esquimaux expressed gratitude to God for their deliverance.

FROM THE MISSOURI INTELLIGENCER.

THE BEAVER HUNTER.

There appears in the character of the inhabitants who reside immediately on a frontier, certain doubtful features that render it difficult to determine to which side of the boundary they belong. Thus it is with our borderers of Missouri who have taken up their residence in the neighborhood of the Indian lands, and in many instances have adopted the habits, manners and costume of the natives.

Michael Shuckwell, or as he has been more familiarly denominated, *Mike Shuck*, may be presented as a sample of these volunteer Barbarians. Amongst the earliest settlers of Kentucky, *Mike Shuck* was known a white headed hardy urchin, whom nobody claimed kin to, and who disclaimed connexion with all mankind.

He was inured to danger in the course of the Indian wars of that period; and when the celebrated Col. Boone migrated to this country, Mike was one of his numerous followers. Advancing as the settlements progressed, for the convenience of hunting, he has at last found himself pushed beyond the boundary of that tract of country to which the Indian title has been extinguished. At present Mike Shuck claims a portable citizenship, or a floating title to a residence that he locates for the time being wherever he may chance to lay himself down for the night. His subsistence he draws from nature's grand store-house, by means of an old rusty rifle that has been his constant companion since his first campaign under General George Rogers Clark.

He possesses, in an eminent degree, a knowledge of all the minutiae of trapping, and he appropriates his autumn, the proper season for this branch of his business, in exploring the small creeks that put into the Missouri above the settlements. He is frequently discovered "at the peep of dawn," bare-headed and bare-footed, pursuing the meanderings of these water courses, bending under a load of traps, to learn whether or not his bait has attracted the cautious victim; or for the purpose of locating his traps more advantageously.

Such is the accuracy of his skill, that he can make up a pack of beaver, where an Indian, with all his rude knowledge of natural history, would esteem the prospect hopeless. A gentleman who was in the pursuit of elk, about the middle of November last, discovered this modern Crusoe at evening, laden with his effects, that by great good fortune at this time amounted to about a pack-horse load. He proposed to encamp with him for the night. Mike muttered a kind of grumbling assent, and led the way first through an extensive hazle thicket, thence descending into a ravine, he proceeded by a devious route through a compact grove of swamp ash, and at length arrived at a cheerful fire that had previously been lighted up by our hero; but for which the place would have been as dreary as purgatory is represented to be. The owls them-

selves, however pressing their necessities, could scarcely have flapped their way into this dismal labyrinth. But Mike and his plunder, as he very properly termed it in this instance, (for it was the legitimate property of the Indians) was safe. Mike Shuck threw down his burden, and turned to his follower with a malicious smile, or rather hystric grin, and desired him to be seated. The hospitality of his board, if a bearskin spread on the ground deserves the name, was tendered with little ceremony, and consisted of a beaver tail and an elk marrow bone, both of which were prepared on the coals by mine host in his own proper person.

Mike, as I have before remarked, claims no family connexions; and if he ever had any, he has outlived them; he is therefore making no provision for legacy hunters. But he is always, when he deigns to make use of his tongue, grumbling about his arrangements for an easy independent old age, and speaks of it as if it was yet very far distant, although he has attained almost fourscore. When the trapping season is over, he betakes himself to his craft, as he is pleased to term a cotton wood canoe, and proceeds to market with his usual indifference towards the elements. On one occasion, when his cargo was fairly afloat on the angry current of the Missouri, and Mike had extended his weather-worn limbs upon the shore, for repose, his bow-fast (a grape vine) parted, and his frail bark put to sea without a pilot. On making this discovery in the morning, he was chagrined, but not discouraged by the event. He lost no time, but instantly set off in pursuit of his fortune; on the third day he discovered his craft, self-moored under the lee of a raft of drift wood, without having sustained the smallest injury in hull, rigging or cargo. Michael was so much rejoiced, that, by inspiration or instinct, he was induced to offer a hasty prayer of thanksgiving; but whether it was directed to *God*, *Man*, or the *Devil*, I have not been informed. As old Michael disdains to decorate his pericranium with the beaver he may entrap, his hair has been suffered to grow into a matted gristly substitute, and at present very much resembles the borrowed wig of a strolling player. His features too are worn by time, and the storms of nearly 80 winters, into the inflexibility of a barber's block. With all these evidences to the contrary, he professes to be extremely happy. He insists that he relishes his meals infinitely better than a professed epicure; and he contends that Madeira can by no means bear a comparison with spring water.

I do not envy him his happiness, nor would I recommend copying his pursuits; yet I believe, most religiously, that such a life of active exertion, by giving to the blood a vigorous circulation, will insure health and cheerfulness to the spirits, while an inert sedentary life, will be fruitful only in blue-devils.

AURORA BOREALIS.

ILLUSTRATION OF JONAH IV. 8.

And it came to pass, when the sun did arise, that God prepared a vehement east wind; and the sun beat upon the head of Jonah that he fainted, and wished in himself to die, and said, It is better for me to die than to live.

This account of the extreme heat of the climate of Nineveh, is well illustrated in the ingenious Mr. Campbell's travels:

"It was early in the evening when the pointed turrets of the city of Mosul opened on our view, and communicated no very unpleasant sensations to my heart. I found myself on Scripture-ground, and could not help feeling some portion of the pride of the traveller, when I reflected that I was now in sight of Nineveh, renowned in holy writ. The city is seated in a very barren sandy plain, on the banks of the river Tigris. The external view of the town is much in its favor, being encompassed with stately walls of solid stone, over which the steeples or minarets of other lofty buildings are seen with increased effect. Here I first saw a caravan encamped, halting on its march from the Gulph of Persia to Armenia; and it certainly made a most noble appearance, filling the eye with a multitude of grand objects, all uniting to form one magnificent whole. But, though the outside be so beautiful, the inside is most detestable. The heat is so intense, that, in the middle of the day, there is no stirring out; and even at night, the walls of the houses are so heated by the day's sun, as to produce a disagreeable heat to the body, at a foot or even a yard distance from them. However, I enter-

ed it with spirits, because I considered it as the last stage of the worst part of my pilgrimage—but, alas! I was disappointed in my expectation, for the Tigris was dried up by the intensity of the heat and an unusual long drought, and I was obliged to take the matter with a patient shrug, and accommodate my mind to a journey on horseback, which, though not so long as that I had already made, was likely to be equally dangerous; and which, therefore, demanded a full exertion of fortitude and resolution.

"It was still the hot season of the year, and we were to travel through that country, over which the horrid wind I have before mentioned sweeps its consuming blasts. It is called, by the Turks, *Samiel*, is mentioned by holy Job, under the name of the East Wind, and extends its ravages all the way from the extreme end of the Gulph of Cambaya up to Mosul; it carries with it flakes of fire like threads of silk:—instantly strikes dead those that breathe it, and consumes them inwardly to ashes, the flesh soon becoming black as a coal, and dropping off the bones. Philosophers consider it as a kind of electric fire, proceeding from the sulphureous or nitrous exhalations, which are kindled by the agitation of the winds. The only possible means of escaping from its fatal effects, is to fall flat on the ground, and thereby prevent the drawing it in; to do this, however, it is necessary first to see it, which is not always practicable.

"The ordinary heat of the climate is extremely dangerous to the blood and lungs, and even to the skin, which blisters and peels from the flesh, affecting the eyes so much, that travellers are obliged to wear a transparent covering over them, to keep off the heat."

FROM CHALMERS.

We cannot but remark of the Bible, how uniformly and decisively it announces itself in all its descriptions of the state and character of man,—how, without offering to palliate the matter, it brings before us the totality of our alienation,—how it represents us to be altogether broken off from our allegiance to God,—and how it fears not in the face of those undoubted diversities of character which exist in the world, to assert of the whole world, that it is guilty before him. And if we would only seize on what may be called the elementary principle of guilt,—if we would only take it along with us, that guilt, in reference to God, must consist in the defection of our regard, and our reverence from him,—if we would only open our eyes to the undoubted fact, that there may be such an utter defection, and yet there may be many an amiable, and many a graceful exhibition, both of feeling and of conduct, in reference to those who are around us,—then should we recognize in the statements of the Bible, a vigorous, discerning, and intelligent view of human nature,—an unfaltering announcement of what that nature essentially is, under all the plausibilities which serve to disguise it,—and such an insight, in fact, into the secretaries of our inner man, as if carried home by that Spirit, whose office it is to apply the word with power into the conscience, is enough, of itself, to stamp upon this book, the evidence of the Divinity which inspired it.

It was not by inflicting pains and penalties that Christianity first made its appearance in the world: the divine truths it inculcated received irresistible confirmation from the LIVES, PRACTICE, and EXAMPLES, of its venerable professors. These were arguments which no popular prejudice could resist, no Jewish logic refute, and no Pagan persecution discredit. Had the primitive Christians only *praised* and *promulgated* the most perfect religion the world ever saw, it could have produced but very slender effects on the faith and manners of the people, if the jealous and inquisitive eye of malice could have detected that the DOCTRINES they recommended had not been illustrated by the LIVES they led.

HANNAH MORE.

One great cause of the neglect of religion is the want of self-examination. Men are fearful of examining their actions, because their judgments condemn what their inclinations approve; and in this voluntary blindness, they grope their way through life, to the brink of eternity.

You must pardon numerous trivial faults in your friends, if you will live well with them, or even with yourself. No man is perfect.